

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 256.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of
TOYS.

Comprising:
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.
NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.
NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.
AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.
ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.
CUBES AND MOSAIC BUILDING SETS.
DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.
PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.
SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS IN VARIETY.

&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 percent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [133]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [661]

Intimations.

MR. A. HAHN'S

DANCING CLASSES.
HAVE BEEN OPENED
THIS DAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to
A. HAHN,
No. 8, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [122]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st November, 1882, at ELEVEN A.M., at the GOVERNMENT STORES,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED FURNITURE & UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1882. [757]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE EUROPEAN DWELLING HOUSES, IN POKFOOLUM ROAD.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 799, measuring on Pokfoolum Road 349 feet, on Inland Lot No. 796, measuring 195 feet, on Third Street 220 feet, on Inland Lot 798, measuring 314 feet, or containing in the whole 69,955 square feet.

Yearly Crown Rent \$466.

Together with the FOUR SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT EUROPEAN MESSUAGES with GARDEN &c., attached, which will be Sold in Four Separate Lots, also 14 CHINESE HOUSES erected on the Third Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1882. [756]

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST-STEEL SHOVELS. PICKS.

AXES. HATCHETS.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS. PATENT BIT-BRACES.

AUGER-BITS. DRILLS.

GIMBLETS. SQUARES.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

Mrs. POTT'S PATENT SADRONS. COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES. FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES. BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED. ANVILS.

VICES. HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.

GLASSCUTTERS. SCROLL SAWS.

FAMILY GRINDSTONES. BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES. SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS. CHISELS.

HAMMERS. PINNERS.

DIVIDERS. RULES.

METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.

WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.

FOGHORNS. SIGNAL LAMPS.

LIFE BUOYS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE-CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN-CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [680]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

2 LIGHT RACING SADDLES complete. RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

1 Set of CAPE HARNESS with Pole (Brest-Plate).

1 Set of SINGLE HARNESS.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be Sold at BARGAIN.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [726]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates—

TWO SHILLING NOVELS

BY OUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

T A U C H N I T Z N O V E L S

AT THIRTY CENTS EACH.

F R E N C H N O V E L S

BY EMINENT NOVELISTS, AND BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 TO 1878, AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1882. [661]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS, ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS, RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [666]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHEWING EX "RECENT ARRIVALS."

ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, AT 45 CENTS PER YARD.

LADIES FUR-LINED CLOAKS FROM \$12 TO \$80 EACH.

CLOTH AND MATASSA DOLMANS, MANTLES, AND JACKETS, IN NEWEST SHAPES.

NOVELTIES DIRECT FROM PARIS IN MOIRE, BROCHE, OTTOMAN, AND SURAT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES SILK AND SPUN SILK DRESS IN EVERY COLOUR.

KID GLOVES—2, 4, 6, 8, 10 BUTTONS.

NOVELTIES IN CORSET LACE, AND CLASP KID GLOVES.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.

&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [659]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Broudeley's Tunis Past and Present. Episodes in the Life of an Indian Chaplain. The Burman by Shway Yoe.

Muckley's H'book for Painters & Art Students. Fawcett's Free Trade and Protection.

Prestor's Astronomical Books and Atlases. Macleod's Lectures on Credit and Banking.

Bonamy Price's Practical Political Economy. Cool Orchids and How to Grow them.

Plays and Poems of Charles Dickens. China Collectors Pocket Companion.

Meyer's Complete Guide to Chess.

NEW MUSIC! CHRISTMAS CARDS! NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [703]

For Sale.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. 1458

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS

BREVET LIEUT. COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Being a Review of P. de Dechevren's Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO \$8.00 per dozen.

SHERRY at \$10.00 per dozen.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality. FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PER- FUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

FLUTES.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. 132

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer "INGEBORG,"

489 Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L.T.L. in Veritas, and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. 556

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Viqueiros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE entered into a PARTNERSHIP with Mr. THOMAS JAMES WATERS and Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM DALE (of Shanghai), under the Name of

ALFORD, WATERS, AND DALE, Architects and Surveyors, Hongkong.

R. G. ALFORD, Assrc. M. Inst. C.E.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 13th November, 1882. [748]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT AND SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE BLUE BUILDINGS, PRAYA EAST. Also a Large Granite GODOWN.

Apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [755]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to ROSE & Co., 31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1340 of 1882.

KWOK PAK AND OTHERS v. NG TANG AND OTHERS.

BY Order of the Court, the Undersigned (Receiver in the aforesaid Suit) will SELL during the month of November, or on a day to be fixed, all the PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY, ESTATE AND EFFECTS, THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, AND THE GOODWILL, of the Partnership—254 going concern—between the PLAINTIFFS and the DEFENDANTS known by the Name of "KWONG SUI LI," 廣通利

at No. 30, West Street, Tai-ping-shan.

Offers will be received during the present month, and unless SOLD before the 1st of December, the same will be submitted for PUBLIC AUCTION.

Any further information can be obtained from CHUNG SHING HONG, Translator, Supreme Court.

14th November, 1882. [750]

WANTED.

AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged. In case full office hours is required, arrangements might be made with a few days notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to

Care of this Office.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [743]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Society's Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1882, at THREE O'CLOCK, in the AFTERNOON, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed:

RESOLUTION.

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INSPECTION is invited of our Collection of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS which have been carefully Selected in London from the Stocks of various makers.

THEY INCLUDE CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS

FROM

MARCUS WARD AND DE LA RUE,

HAND PAINTINGS

ON

CARD, IVORY, OAK AND IVORINE

AND

OTHER NOVELTIES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

As we anticipated would be the case, the verdict in the case of *Bandmann v. Fraser-Smith* has been strongly commented on by the leading journals in nearly all parts of the world. By almost every mail we receive newspapers, not only from England, but from various parts of the United States of America, India, the Australian colonies, and in fact everywhere throughout the civilised globe where the character and reputation of the notorious BANDMANN is well known. With singular unanimity the expressions of opinion from all these differently constituted representatives of the press, combine in mercilessly condemning the ridiculous verdict of the Hongkong jury, and the still more ridiculous sentence of the Hongkong Judge. The views of a well-known London daily to the effect that a jury who could find a verdict against any newspaper for libelling such a man as the notorious BANDMANN, must have been living in the world with their eyes and ears shut during the past fifteen years, has been re-echoed in slightly different language by the press in all parts where the account of the trial has travelled. Of course, all this is eminently satisfactory to us, as evidencing that the cause we advocated, the absurd libel laws notwithstanding, was in the main a just one. As the eminent tragedian has taken the trouble, and actually gone to the expense of advertising in Australian and other papers a garbled *précis* of the trial—which, however, has only led to these journals taking up the cudgels in defence of press privileges, and to a thorough *exposure* of the true character of the boastful tragedian—we feel justified in publishing from time to time, as our space will permit, the independent published opinions of the best known of our contemporaries on what appears likely to prove one of the most sensational libel cases of modern times. By and bye, if time will permit, we shall collect all these opinions, reprint them in pamphlet form, and send them broadcast to the world. Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN is a most persistent seeker after cheap advertisements; we shall give him enough publicity during the next six months to last him for the course of his professional existence.

At present we do not intend making any further comment on the results of a trial which is still a *sub-judice* subject. In a day or two we shall have much satisfaction in laying before the Hongkong public the Bill of Costs of the case, and

shall then have something to say about what is known as Hongkong law, and Hongkong justice. In the meantime we have pleasure in directing attention to a leading article, which we extract from a well-known New Zealand daily paper, the *Wanganui Herald* of October 6th, which is one of the fairest and most practical commentaries on the trial we have yet read. The writer of the article evidently knows BANDMANN well; and although his views regarding Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO and Hongkong juries are considerably overdrawn, not to say a long way from being correct, there cannot exist the shadow of a doubt that to many crown colonies they are peculiarly applicable. It is also a mistake to say that Hongkong is a Colony where there is little respect for women. There cannot be the least doubt that had the *whole truth* about BANDMANN been elicited at the trial, the eminent tragedian would have run a great risk of being lynched. As it was he had a narrow escape.

The *Wanganui Herald* heads its article "A Great Tragedian," and writes:—HERR BANDMANN has been fortunate in getting a Hongkong jury to give him a verdict in his libel prosecution, for the evidence might certainly have led the jury of a freer community to have arrived at a different conclusion. The evidence goes to show that this "great tragedian" did use very rough language to the ladies of his company. One witness stated that BANDMANN admitted to him that he "had used to Miss MYLFORD some of the filthiest language I ever heard out of a man's mouth to a woman." Upon being remonstrated with, this interpreter of "the sweet swan of Avon," remarked that "you can never get anything out of a woman unless you frighten her." This is BANDMANN'S philosophy. It appears that BANDMANN is in the habit of picking up young women of elocutionary parts and putting them through a course of training which bears some analogy to the old system of horse-breaking before Rarey came on the scene and demonstrated how much could be done by kindness. In England he had been fined for committing an assault on an actress. But foul language appears to be HERR BANDMANN'S forte, and he seems to have an ample vocabulary at command. This is what he has to say in his own defence, "I might have used the word 'damn,' and I might also have said 'For God's sake,' or 'for Heaven's sake.'" In Germany, where I was born and educated, it is not thought so terrible a thing to use the name of God in that way as it is in England."

HERR BANDMANN'S nature breaks through in this admission, and he stands condemned out of his own mouth. The ladies whom he had been treating with coarse brutality have not German names, and we presume are not Germans, and while his swearing and "filthy" language might (according to the BANDMANN theory) have been permissible in his native country, when used to English women it was admittedly a "terrible thing!" Miss Beaudet, it is true, said HERR BANDMANN was "a severe master, but a just one." This lady, however, admitted a small infraction of the proprieties when he once said to Miss MYLFORD "damn it, can't you speak up?" The gross BANDMANN no doubt would think this exceedingly mild, if not absolutely condescending, but what shall we think of Desdemona's gentle censure? To say "damn it" to a lady on the stage, we hope is not one of the stock "asides" which are left to be imagined by the audience. We wonder if there are many BANDMANNS on the stage, or is the type only to be found in Germany where swearing is represented to be one of the graces of the drawing-room and of the green-room? How does HERR BANDMANN translate "damn" in German, and what is the particular idiom he employs when he adorns his mother tongue? It appears also that "ill-treatment" has spread among the company, for one of the witnesses said he had heard Miss MYLFORD complain of "ill-treatment" from two of the members. This is not surprising under the prevailing influence of the "severe but just master;" the company cannot be considered a very happy family. BANDMANN may teach the histrionic art to his pupils if they can stand his Bavarian manners; at the same time he scandalises the profession. Were his standards of decency to prevail, the stage would soon lose all its attractions to young actors and actresses of cultivated minds, and, by a natural consequence, to a large section of the theatre-going public. HERR BANDMANN'S conduct in *Wanganui* was at least open to some criticism for its grossness on one or two occasions, and we do not view the evidence given in his favor at Hongkong as possessing the slightest weight. There cannot be much doubt that he is a person of so gross a mind as not even to be affected by the lessons he is continually repeating from the great dramatist. The verdict of a jury or the sentence of a Judge in Hongkong goes for nothing. Both are generally corrupt, generally the

tools or members of a coterie whose verdicts are arranged in private, and whose notions of freedom and fair play are those of an oligarchy placed in the midst of unenfranchised inferiors. The judge's aim is promotion and to stand well with those whose opinions will tend to promote his interests. BANDMANN may thank his stars his case was tried in a crown colony—in one too where there is little respect for women, where the judges are mere officials, and juries are composed of men very likely to feel a common interest with "actors" like the notorious BANDMANN himself.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE American barque *S. D. Carleton* will dock at Sam-shui-po to-day.

"SPORTING GOSSIP" by "An Old Sportsman" will appear on Monday.

An Emergency Lodge of Victoria, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock precisely.

We would specially direct attention to the excellent letter of Lieut-Col. H. Spencer Palmer, R.E., on the famous Comet of 1882, which appears in our correspondence column.

THE cricket match Ireland v. The World was commenced shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and had not terminated when we went to press. A full account will appear in our next issue.

AN inquest has been ordered by the Coroner for Monday afternoon, on the body of a Chinaman who died this morning in the Civil Hospital. The deceased, it appears, while being pursued by an Indian constable for gambling at Shik-long-sui, on the 16th inst., fell down an embankment and fractured his thigh, dying this morning in the Civil Hospital from the effects of the injuries received by the fall.

THE master of the *Yun Chun Li* junk was sentenced to 14 days' hard labor this morning by Captain Thomsett for furnishing untrue particulars concerning his junk to Inspector Mackie, at Shau-ki-wan yesterday. Defendant, upon applying at the Station for an anchorage pass, represented he had only one musket on board, but upon searching the junk, the Inspector found three swords, a dagger, and a pistol in addition to the musket. Heaven only knows to what nefarious purpose these deadly weapons were intended to be put. Chinese boatmen are always ready to take a hand at pirating when a favorable opportunity offers.

LAST night's *China Mail* says:—"The audacity of Sir John Pope Hennessy in making statements is fairly well known to most of those who have had anything to do with that talented gentleman, and to many others who never saw him in the flesh. Whatever suits Sir John on any subject is adopted with a glorious serenity and an utter indifference as to the truth or untruth of what he is quoting, and is put forward in so specious a fashion, that those who know no better are only too frequently imposed upon. But the remarkable thing about all these statements is that sooner or later the light of truth is let in on them by some one who knows, and the bubble bursts and vanishes." Is the man who writes such ardent rubbish as this for our evening contemporary a blatant fool, or merely a grossly ignorant nonentity? He says that Sir John Pope Hennessy is in the habit of making in public a lot of statements which are untrue; and then remarks that the remarkable thing about all these statements is that sooner or later the light of truth is let in on them, &c. We think, and the public will think with us, that, presuming these statements of Governor Hennessy, which relate to public affairs well known to everybody, to be false, it would indeed be a remarkable thing if the light of truth were not let in on them sooner or later. Our evening contemporary forgets about there being a happy medium in everything, and in trying to blacken and vilify Governor Hennessy at all costs, invariably permits petty spite to degenerate into malicious falsehood, with the inevitable result of disgusting the public, and making itself a laughing stock.

WEAVERED beyond endurance by the tediousness of a long-winded pleader, a Kentuckian Judge put himself out of his misery and his tormentor out of countenance by suddenly exclaiming:—"If the court is right, and she thinks she air, why then you are wrong, and she knows you is. Shut up!" Almost as rude in speech was Judge Dowling, who, after serving as fireman and police-officer, became by election one of the Magistrates of the Empire City. "What are you reading from, sir?" asked he of a counsel. "From the statute of 1876, your Honor," was the reply. "Well," said Dowling, "you needn't read any more; I'm judge in this court, and my statutes are good enough law for anybody!" This worshipping gentleman plumed himself upon deciding "according to the equities of the case," law and precedent to the contrary notwithstanding; they went for nothing with him. They did not go for much more with the western administrator of the law, Judge Alec Smith. A divorce case being called on, he, addressing the plaintiff's representative, said:—"I don't think people ought to be compelled to live together when they don't want to do so. I will decree a divorce in this case;" and the parties declared were thereupon declared to be no longer man and wife. Presently the defendant's lawyer appeared, and was not a little surprised to find all was settled, that the Judge had decided without hearing one side, much less both. He protested against such over-hasty proceedings, and appealed to the court to redress the wrong it had committed. The court not being inclined to own itself in fault, he was informed it was too late to raise objections; the decree had been pronounced; but if he wanted to argue the case "right bad," the court would marry the parties again, and let him have a crack for it.

WHO lost the cat? A hawk was seen by police constable McDougall at 4.30 this morning walking along in a suspicious manner carrying a bag which, upon examination, was found to contain a superb "mouser." A further search of the peripatetic's habiliments revealed two iron staples concealed beneath his waistband. For the unlawful possession of the live and dead stock-forefend, the former of which he said was given him by a friend, and the latter by his brother, the hawk was sentenced by Captain Thomsett to 14 days' hard labor. Parties whose pussies are missing can inspect the animal now at the Central Station; it is a white colored, intelligent looking cat, with sandy black and grey patches on its pliz and body.

A SWEDISH, a French, and two German seamen, named respectively George Nelson, Andrew Dickinson, William Sinceler and Mark White-man, were charged before Captain Thomsett this morning with assaulting a money changer yesterday. The defendants, it appears, on being asked by the money changer to pay for cigars they took from his stall, laid hold of, punched, and knocked him down. A fellow professional, who runs an Exchange close by, upon coming to the rescue had a molar knocked out of his jaw by Sinceler. A Sikh policeman, aided by two European constables, took the defendants to the Station. The amateur dentist was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour, and the others \$1 each or 3 days'. The fines were paid.

PROFESSOR Rudolphe gave his third and final public performance at the Hongkong Hotel last evening before a large audience. There was unfortunately some trouble at the commencement of the entertainment, for which Mr. Rudolphe was in no way to blame, the row being caused by some of the Hotel officials, who would appear to have been under the influence of liquor, a state of affairs much to be deplored. The performance commenced with the wonderful fancy shots of which we wrote two days ago, the scientific display being well received and much applauded. After the interval the Professor was faced by a well-known amateur in a game of 500 up, the local player being in receipt of 300 points start. After some excellent play by both competitors, the Professor proved victorious by only 4 points, although he doubtless could have won by a bit more had he been fairly stretched. We understand that Mr. Rudolphe will give three private exhibitions, previous to his departure from the colony, at the Lusitano, Hongkong, and Germania Clubs, respectively. We might mention, for the benefit of those present at the performance last night, that it is a most unusual thing for onlookers to make remarks on the shots while a match is being played. Two very glaring breaches of the above rule were quite prominent, the offenders being persons who certainly ought to have known better.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* wires as follows on the 6th ult.:—"The London correspondent of the *Times* states that the leading idea of Her Majesty's Government as to the financial reorganisation of Egypt is to suppress the Control and increase the powers of the Joint Administration of the public debt. The *Republique Française* has another angry article about Egypt, but the subject is really growing wearisome. All the writing in the world will not alter facts. The journal indulges in such phrases as this, 'As soon as an attempt is made to lay a destructive hand either on the Control or on one of the Conventions we have subscribed we shall know what that means.' France has abdicated her preferential position in Egypt, and has done so deliberately. She now stands on the same footing as any other Continental nation—*prima inter pares*, if that be any comfort to the *Republique*, but nothing more—and that is a fact which no amount of leading articles can alter, unless the *Republique* be prepared to tell us that France, who declined to fire a shot to help England to put down Arabi, is prepared to fight England to restore what?—the Joint Control. If the *Republique* means that it should say so plainly. If that be not its meaning, the iteration of these half comminatory utterances is hardly dignified. So far as I am able to judge, the French public, though they would have been very glad if our forces had sustained a check or suffered a defeat in Egypt, care very little about Egypt *per se*; but, with the exception of the *Republique*, I find no organ of public opinion arguing that the sole result of our expedition should be to replace matters in the *status quo ante* Arabi.

At the further hearing this morning of the case in which the Chinese servant of Quartermaster Sergeant Inkpen, Royal Engineers, is charged on suspicion of breaking open a desk and stealing therefrom property of the value of \$65 on the 17th inst., from that non-commissioned officer's quarters at Spring Gardens, Mr. Wodehouse, after hearing the evidence of Mrs. and Quartermaster Sergeant Inkpen, further recommended the case for a week's prisoner going to gaol in default of finding two sureties in \$50 each. Nothing has been discovered so far to actually connect the prisoner with the theft, the case against him being merely one of suspicion, but certainly strong suspicion, as Quartermaster Sergeant Inkpen's dog, which was in the room when the robbery was committed, is said by its owners to be an excellent watch-dog, very fierce, and would have been certain to have taken notice of a stranger. Mrs. Inkpen stated this morning that whoever committed the robbery must have been in the room a considerable time, as besides the desk being taken to the verandah and broken open, the chest of drawers in which her husband was in the habit of keeping the money of the Royal Engineer non-commissioned officers' mess, was found to have been ransacked and all the papers in it turned over. The dog was discovered next morning to have received two slight stabs in the throat. There are some points in the prisoner's favor, Mrs. Inkpen having admitted that he could have taken the keys frequently; especially when she was very ill; and at times almost insensible, and have robbed her, as he knew some time ago there was money kept in the desk.

A COOLIE who had the audacity to strike a lukong on the head with a bamboo yesterday when the constable went to suppress a "free fight" between him and some 13 others, was taken by Captain Thomsett this morning what a serious thing it is to outrage the dignity of the law in the person of its guardians, by being sentenced to a month's hard labor.

WAR correspondents, observes the *Home News*, lead exciting and adventurous lives. They can never be certain of a peaceful half-hour at home, and when one campaign is ended may at any moment expect to be dispatched to share the trials of another. Nor is it only that they are continually on the move. While actually at their work they must be prepared to face danger, endure hardships and exposure. More than all, they must, if they would give loyal service to the journals they represent, be men of iron constitution, with boundless energy and power of endurance. A new proof of their value has just been afforded by one of the most distinguished of their number. Mr. Cameron, who has long been on the staff of the *Standard*, which paper he represents in India and the Transvaal, is now in Egypt, adding fresh laurels to his reputation. His report of the fight at Kassassin on the 28th was one of the finest things he has done, and rivaling the exploits of such men as McGahan and Forbes. With the skillful presence which is not the least of the gifts of a true correspondent, he had attached himself to the cavalry brigade under Drury Lowe. It had already been actively engaged at Mahamahieh, and was so near the next advanced post that it was certain to come in for any fighting in progress. Cameron was not disappointed. He found himself on the spot to accompany the cavalry through all their movements on that arduous day, and rode with them in their flank march which so completely decided the fight. Having witnessed the charge of the Household cavalry and its successful results, he knew that the worst was over, and that it was now his business to get the good news home. He had been in the saddle the whole of a trying tropical day, it was now night, and twenty-four miles of trackless desert interposed between him and Ismailia, the point from which he could best telegraph to England. Nothing daunted by these tremendous difficulties, he set forth to ride back to the canal alone. The long journey must have sorely tried his strength; nevertheless, at the end of it he penned one of the most masterly and graphic despatches ever produced by a war correspondent.

TARDY reparation, says the *Daily Telegraph*, has at length been made to the memory of a mortally wronged German woman, whose name has been unjustly held up to public scorn and contumely in the place of her birth for more than two centuries and a half. In the year 1617 the city of Tangermünde was destroyed by fire, and two years later several persons were tried, condemned, and executed at Brandenburg for acts of incendiarism, alleged to have caused the calamity in question. Amongst those who suffered was Grete (Margaret) Minden, the daughter of a Tangermünde paragon. She was stripped and chained to a tall post in the market place. The five fingers of her right hand were torn off with red-hot pincers. Her arms and breasts were deeply seared with glowing irons. Finally, she was burnt to death slowly. From first to last her martyrdom lasted nearly an hour. Ever since that time a so-called "Conflagration Sermon" has been preached on each successive fourteenth Sunday after Trinity in the principal Tangermünde Church. This discourse describes Grete Minden as an abominable monster, the refuse of mankind, who burned down her native town to revenge herself upon the municipality for, as she believed, withholding her paternal inheritance. It was a story by the eminent novelist Theodore Fontane, in which Grete Minden figured as a heroine, that suggested an investigation of the documentary evidence connected with her case to Ludolf Parisius, a member of the Reichstag, and this gentleman found out that the unfortunate woman had most undoubtedly been the victim of a judicial murder. He lost no time in communicating his discovery to the Tangermünde authorities, and on Sunday, the 10th September, when the clergyman on duty attended his pulpit to preach the two hundred and sixtieth "Conflagration Sermon," he prefaced his discourse by announcing to the congregation that recent inquiry into the origin of the great Tangermünde Fire had completely exonerated Grete Minden from any complicity with the authors of that catastrophe. For many days before and after the fire she had been lying on a bed of sickness many miles from Tangermünde. Subsequently she had been wrongfully accused, sentenced, tortured, and done to death with the utmost barbarity, an absolutely innocent woman.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Yangtze*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is due here on or about the 18th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on Monday, the 13th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 19th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Fernia* is to leave Singapore on the 11th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadise* left Sydney on the 4th inst., and is due here on or about the 30th.

"THAMES STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [ADVT.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE GREAT COMET OF 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Some friends have asked me to state publicly—for the sake of those who are alarmed by certain vapourings of Mr. Piazzi Smyth—my belief, already expressed privately in many quarters, that no danger to the globe we live on needs be apprehended from the probable destruction, before the end of this century, of the Great Comet which is being watched with so much interest in all parts of the world.

To every one who has questioned me on this subject I have replied, and I now willingly repeat, that, in my opinion, the only immediate result to be anticipated from such an event is a disturbance of the sun's economy sufficient to give rise to some of those mighty but perfectly harmless pulsations of the earth's magnetic force, throbbing simultaneously all over the globe, which are called "magnetic storms," and their usual accompaniments of auroral displays and electromagnetic earth-currents. No human being can suffer direct harm from such phenomena, though, if the solar agitation were severe and protracted, as it probably would be, we might count on experiencing some of those not very serious effects upon the earth's meteorological conditions to which I drew attention last year in my project for the local Observatory. Telegraphic operators, magnetic observers, and a few watchers of the sun and sky are the only persons at all likely to have any knowledge, at the moment, of this needlessly dreaded extinction of our splendid visitor. I learn from our Superintendents of Telegraphs that for many weeks past they have been at intervals greatly embarrassed by earth-currents of unusual intensity and persistence. Since yesterday morning these have been especially severe, and many hours' work has been lost on account of them. We hear also of recent brilliant auroral displays in Great Britain and other places. All of these, I take it, have proceeded in the first place from solar disturbances caused by the comet's struggle through the sun's envelope, and its perilous passage, and laterly from the destruction of clouds of attendant meteorites, following near and far in the comet's wake, but unable, for lack of the necessary momentum, to achieve their close circuit of the sun, and therefore becoming engulfed in his mass. The phenomena thus experienced, doubtless not here only but in all parts of the world, are in fact types and forerunners of those which will pretty certainly take place when the comet itself becomes finally immersed in the sun.

So many "ifs" necessarily enter into any discussion of the vexed question of comets, and specially of this comet, that it is difficult to write tersely and clearly on the subject. If—which Mr. Proctor thinks not improbable, but Professor Newcomb has denied—the comet of 1843 suffered appreciable retardation by its passage through the sun's corona; if—which nobody knows—the comet of 1880 was retarded in like manner; and if—which is not yet proved—the comets of 1843, 1880 and the present season (or the first two, or the last two, or the first and last) be identical, we clearly have a case of a comet which must be gradually absorbed by and suffer final extinction in the sun. It needs very little knowledge of the celestial motions to recognise that such is necessarily the ultimate fate of a body whose velocity has been retarded in the manner referred to.

Even supposing the present comet to be not identical with either of the other two, there is every reason to believe that its career must before long come to an end. For, if Mr. Chandler's calculation of a perihelion distance of only 400,000 miles be correct, or anywhere near the truth, sensible retardation must have taken place, owing to the resistance of the solar envelope.

But, in any case, the very circumstance of close contact with the sun which thus obstructs a comet's progress also wastes its substance at each successive return. The occasional emergence of a comet after its perihelion passage, apparently brighter, bigger and more glorious than during its approach, is no proof of any increase in its mass, but only of the intensity of the action. In reality, disintegration and diminution of substance are necessary consequences of its intrusion into such awful company. Hence, when the end at last comes—not by a rush straight at the sun from afar, but in the act of attempting yet another circuit nearer than ever to the sun's centre—the doomed comet is but a wreck of its original self. Along with loss of mass it has lost also most of its power for evil, and the final catastrophe, whatever its exact nature may be, can produce no very serious results.

Such at least is my opinion on this somewhat abstruse question. It seems to be the opinion also of far better judges than myself. That bold astronomical prophet Professor Lewis Boss—who believes that this comet is identical with those of 1843 and 1880, having in that case completed its third close brush against the sun, and that it will be destroyed suddenly, perhaps next year without further warning, perhaps some years later—cannot have much apprehension of disastrous consequences to this earth, when he admits that the event may take place "without our knowledge," and calmly indulges in a hope that we may be "fortunate enough" some of these days, after watching the comet on one of its onward journeys, to watch in vain for its reappearance.

Again, Mr. Proctor, in a discussion a few months ago of this very question, was equally assuring on the subject of our safety. Assuming for the moment, the comets of 1843 and 1880 to be identical, and to have suffered retardation on both occasions at the perihelion passage, he adopted Mr. Marth's prediction of a forthcoming seventeen-year period as being possibly near the truth, thence arguing that the comet's successive returns might be expected about 1867, 1904, 1920, and so on; until, by about the year 1920 or 1925, it would be finally absorbed by the sun. He drew attention to the fact that, if the comet of 1880 were really the same as the comet of 1843, it showed very evident signs of having suffered grievously at the former perihelion passage, and went on to remark, "No knowledge is known about comets in general, or about this comet in particular, suggests the slightest danger to the solar system, though everything suggests that the comet's career as an independent body will before very long come to an end. If the comet ever was a dangerous one it is not so now. If it really has been effectively checked in its career, it is evident that such interruption can take place without harming us, and therefore the final throes of the comet need not trouble us in the least."

It is true that the comet, if it be indeed the same one, has returned much sooner than astronomers expected. But I do not see that this appreciably affects the question of our safety, or that it needs cause even the most timid person among us to sleep one whit less soundly.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. SPENCER PALMER.

Major, R.E., and Lieut. Col.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1882.

"PEDDARS' HILL NUISANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—I notice in your issue of yesterday that you intend to use forcible measures to stop the noise caused by three youngsters. Beware, the Dad is a "fighting man" backed up by a Colonial Bouncer.

Yours,

"A WORD OF CAUTION."
Hongkong, 18th November, 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—Last night about nine o'clock a most disgraceful row took place at the Hongkong Hotel. The acting manager was beastly drunk and behaved himself in a most disorderly manner. He seems to me to be a low fellow indeed. I hear he is an ex-cook of a German brig and has lately been discharged from the Customs Service, a nice character indeed to be manager of the "crack" hotel of the Colony. The person in question was walking up and down the Hall, cursing and swearing at the proprietors, who were not there, the performance Hall at this time being crowded with people, waiting to see the Billiard match. No one seems to have been in charge of the Hotel, and he had everything his own way. At this stage of the proceedings the smoked Britisher, Brown, made his appearance on the scene, also beastly drunk, and tried to pacify the furious manager, and a better minstrel show you never saw. Matters began to look serious with those two drunken men having full charge of the Hotel; so much so, that the performance could not go on for some time, and Mr. Dorabjee was sent for. In the meantime, Brown insulted and blackguarded several gentlemen, and threatened to strike the professor, who never said a word to him. I wonder some one did not knock down the drunken bully. A constable by and bye arrived, and the manager gave himself in charge and walked off with the policeman, and fortunately did not return. Mr. Dorabjee and several of his friends then arrived, and Brown was turned out with the assistance of the police, certainly a nice state of affairs for a first class Hotel. The performance then began, but several of the west end "sports" full of liquor tried their utmost to make themselves disagreeable, passing loud and offensive remarks during the billiard match, although frequently asked to desist. These persons should have known better, several of them holding licenses themselves; and they ought to be forbidden the use of the hotel if they do not know how to behave themselves in good company.

Yours, &c.,

ONLOOKER.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—From the glowing account of the billiard exhibitions of Mr. A.P. Rudolph which have appeared in your columns, I made up my mind to have a look at the eminent cueist, and accordingly went down to the Hotel last evening, on pleasure bent, in the full hope of being electrified by the "manance." I must candidly confess that I was electrified, but in a very different way from what I expected; in fact, the most disgraceful scene I have ever witnessed in Hongkong took place last night, and my object in writing to you now is that the affair may have the fullest publicity, so that in future such a thing occurring again may be rendered impossible.

The brief facts of the disgraceful "business" are as follows:—Two of the employees of the Hotel, Brown, the colored person who is well known as the chief collector, and an individual, who, for the past month, has been acting in place of the quiet, respectful manager, Mr. Henysman, who is at present absent on leave, would appear to have been muddling their brains very considerably in some way or other, and became very uproarious just before the commencement of the billiard performance, using very bad language indeed, and interfering with everybody. Two or three people tried to induce the drunken ruffians to go away, without avail, as Brown, wishing to vindicate his rights as an Englishman, blackguarded most other nations under the sun in the foulest possible language, the French and German nations being particularly anathematized. Brown eventually wound up by attempting to assault Mr. Rudolph, who, however, was a mistaken mark, as there can be little doubt that, had the time and place been fitting, the plucky little Professor would have given Brown more than he bargained for in a very short space of time. Brown's next outrage was on two of the most respected members of society in this City, men against whom it would be wrong to say a hard word, as they are both well known for their uprightness and fair dealing. The language used against one of these gentlemen was of such a coarse character that in some places I have been in would have subjected the foul-mouthed blackguard to half an ounce of lead, which he richly deserved. While the "unbleached Englishman" was holding forth, his companion, Morton by name, lately took on a Dutch brig, and for some time tidewater in the Chinese Customs Service, was treating the spectators to a choice specimen of mixed blackguardism in Dutch and broken English, greatly to the disgust of all present.

A constable was eventually brought on the scene to quell the riot, and the so-called manager of the Hotel gave himself in charge of the "protector of the peace" and was marched outside. Mr. Dorabjee was brought from his quarters and soon settled Brown's hash, that misguided individual blubbering like a whipped child, when told by his employer to quit the establishment for good, a similar notice having been tendered to the late cook of the Dutch "wind-jammer." At ten minutes past 9 o'clock everything was quiet, and the performance then went on all right. In conclusion, I would suggest to those grog-shop gentry who were so uproarious in their language, that when next they visit the respectable end of the town it would be much better if they left their "West End" behaviour at home.

Yours, &c.,

AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1882.

[The above speaks for itself. Our correspondent is a gentleman on whose word we can place the utmost reliance, so in the public interest we have given his letter a place in our columns.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—I heartily agree with your very appropriate remarks in yesterday's issue, re the projected Volunteer Corps, appended to the report of the meeting at the City Hall, as I do not think the *artillerists* should be allowed to have the monopoly of things Volunteer. The principle of the meeting on Thursday would seem to have been, "Hurrah for the Volunteer Artillery, and to Gehenna or Connaught with the rifle corps," not a single word having been said about the latter beyond the unsatisfactory reference to it in the Administrator's memorandum. To be able to strut about in all the dignity and glory of a flash uniform, and be styled captain, lieutenant, &c., has attractions doubtless for the vain and weak-minded; and it may also be pleasant for people to develop their muscles for their own amusement and the benefit of the Colony, as the gifted leader of the Hongkong Bar so touchingly put it, though I think the less said about the benefit to the Colony the better. It must not be imagined, however, that I am wanting in due respect for the commissioned ranks, even of Volunteers. On the contrary, I esteem them so highly that, like Goldsmith's "Citizen-of-the-world," even though I knew the Captain was stowed away privately under the bed in my sleeping apartment, I would calmly take a dish of my wife's cool tea, and talk of the army with reverence. But why, I would ask, should the question of a separate rifle corps be allowed to stand over, or, in other words, be shelved, for it practically amounts to this: A rifle corps, I conceive, is the very thing wanted for the Colony, and should even take precedence of an Artillery Corps, which is very good, no doubt, in its way, but not the one only thing needed for Hongkong. A rifle corps, too, would attract numbers to its ranks who do not care about going in in this climate for the hard work involved in big gun drill. By the bye, now that medical examination to test fitness for service in the Volunteers is to be introduced, will the chest measurement required in recruits for the Royal Artillery be exacted in the Artillery Volunteers? If it be, I fancy a good many of these I saw at the meeting at the City Hall on Thursday evening will scarcely meet the requirement; if we are to have an Artillery corps, only men of adequate physique should be admitted into the ranks. Hoping to see the implied snarl cast on our brave infantry removed by immediate steps being taken for the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

I am, yours, &c.,

HANNIBAL.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1882.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

October 30th 1882.
Yesterday at 8 a.m. H.E. Li Hung-chang held the autumn review of the troops drilled by Mr. Snell in foreign style; many foreigners were present. His Excellency was highly pleased, and complimented Mr. Snell for the pains taken in drilling the troops since last year; the review terminated at 11 a.m.

It is reported that Colonel Schmidt is closing for 12,000 Mauser rifles with Li Hung-chang on behalf of the Korean Government, and some other arms as well as four more torpedo-boats have been ordered from Germany, similar to the two already here. At the trial held by Li Hung-chang, one went 21 miles, the other 19 miles per hour; the fish-torpedoes are out of order, and the gentleman in charge of the torpedo-boats has been requested to put them in order. His Excellency Tsao Tsung-tang has ordered from Mr. Buchheister 17 million Winchester cartridges and 1000 Winchester 17-repeater, and it is said here that H.E. Li will order a similar quantity. Yesterday, Mr. F. E. Snishgoreff, the successor to Mr. C. Waerber, H.R.M.'s Consul, arrived from Kiachta. Mr. Waerber goes to Peking to relieve General von Butow. The community, although glad to learn Mr. Waerber's promotion, yet regret to lose that gentleman and his lady, who during their stay here have been the promoters of many improvements—Public Gardens, Club, Amateur Theatre, &c., &c. Li Hung-chang, it is said, was very pleased when he learned that Mr. Waerber had been appointed to relieve General von Butow; that gentleman has been sick since his arrival at Peking, which compels him to leave for home. The Club here will entertain Mr. Waerber on the 7th inst. for a farewell.

Yuen, the Korean ambassador of the Arsenal, leaves to-day per *Hae-an* for Korea via Chosio; it is said that the remaining students will also return to Korea before the winter sets in.

General Wu Chang-ching's troops are to leave Seoul, and Manchurian troops are to be stationed there. Wu's troops go to Tungchow; the *Hae-an* and *Hae-shin* went to Newchwang to take troops from there back to Hankow.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co. will begin to run steamers to Korea in the spring. Mr. Tong King-sing will visit Korea first. Five ports are to be opened to trade in Korea.

The French Minister, it is said, will leave Peking on the 15th November.

November 2nd.
Kwang-tai-jen, whom Dr. Dudgeon attended, is well and has told them all inside the Palace by whom he has been cured. Prince Kung is some what better; the reason he does not walk in foreign help is that, like Kwang before, he fears the knife.

We have been without steamers the last three days; three are reported on their way up river, and a British gunboat at the bar.

Our Chinese have it that Chang is only acting Viceroy, and that Liu will relieve him of the office.

Some days ago I mentioned that the banker Hoo Sing-an had invested Tls. 200,000 in the Copper mines at Shun-i-foo, to the southwest of the borders of Szechuan, and that Sung Pa-kwa, formerly foreign *zwei-yuen* of the Customs Taotai, went there as superintendent.

It is said that Li Chang-chiao, formerly commander of the *Haining*, arrived *pr. str. Neuchang*; he has received permission to work the silver mines outside of the Great Wall at Hai-ho, whither he left with 18 assistants.

So we have now four mining companies, viz: "Taotai Club copper mines outside of the Great Wall, Hoo Sing-an's at Shun-i-foo, the Kaiping Coal mines, and now Li Chang-chiao's silver mines. A company is being formed to work the iron and coal mines at Chi Cho in Tai Ming foo; from that it appears that Li Hung-chang is determined to develop the mineral wealth of Chihli. The Korean Ambassadors are expected to arrive here to-morrow; it is said they have been detained on account of the severe weather a few days ago, which detained the *Pautah* 28 hours in Chosio.

For the last three days the weather has been very cold, with ice in the mornings on the ponds. The Chinese expect a very severe winter.—*Mercury*.

GERMANY IN FRANCE.

Some days ago we (*Bulletin*) had a few words to say concerning France in Italy. Germany in France is, however, a more serious theme. Germans seem to like Paris, and have taken up their abode in considerable numbers in the social capital. They have in it an organization known as "The German Gymnastic Society." It is not only that its name indicates, but it is represented as a patriotic band of noisy Teutons, whose vociferous demonstrations in song and otherwise, give constant offence to their excitable Gallic neighbors. "The French Patriotic League" has taken up the matter in a way that intensifies a natural "misunderstanding" between the two antagonistic forces. The Germans persist in singing "The Watch on the Rhine," at public tables furnished with German wine and beer, and even in boasting of the military superiority of the German over the Frenchman. A Paris Journal, the *Silke*, referring to the demonstration, declares, in its indignation, that "French courtesy will not submit to such provocation." It further scathingly says: "Hospitality enjoyed imposes certain duties; and the stranger who does not fulfil them towards his host is an uncouth barbarian, deserving of no respect." There is outspoken severity in this. Referring to the late war between the two countries, it says that Germany may accuse France of cowardice, but the latter will never forget the barbarity of the former. After recounting the affairs of the burning of Bazilles and Chateaudun; the bombardment of Paris, Strasbourg, etc., the barbarous treatment inflicted upon prisoners; and above all, upon the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine, it adds: "We have remembered all this, and the Germans who come to solicit our hospitality and to eat our bread, might do likewise. Escaping from a country where despotism does not even procure prosperity, they seek on the soil of France, which they so willfully tore to pieces, work, comfort and freedom."

After a caustic arraignment of the "uncouth barbarian," and a vivid setting forth of his motive in quitting "fatherland" to settle in pleasant France, the journal in question continues with something that looks very much like nervous apprehension, in this language: "We do not object to this. They may enter our factories, our workshops, to carry away the secret of our manufactures and to establish in Prussia, or Saxony, a more or less lower competition with our artisans and work-people. We willingly consent. But when, after pillaging and despoiling us—after they come to this Paris to sing the 'Watch on the Rhine' and to threaten us with their armies, we find that they are overstepping every limit." This does give an ungratifying look to German settlement in France. It may be an overdrawn picture. It is written by an ardent Frenchman who concludes his article with a hope that "this incident" will cure his countrymen of "the mania for wanting to disarm their Government against foreigners."

THE GATLING GUN.

Dr. Gatling writes to the *Army and Navy Journal* (New York) as follows concerning some improvements he has been making in the original machine gun—the Gatling—"The new improvements recently made in the feed of the Gatling gun have proved a great success. This improved feed is positive and certain in its action, and enables the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, and gives it a power and effectiveness not heretofore attained by any other fire-arm. In other words, with this new improvement balls can be fired into the air from the gun at the rate of over a thousand per minute, and by giving the gun the required degrees of elevation, the balls so discharged can be made to fall on men behind entrenched positions at any distances, say from 100 to 3,500 yards from the gun. This principle of high angle, or mortar fire, from machine guns, opens up a new idea in the science of gunnery; at all events furnishes a new and certain means of destroying men in entrenched position. It is a fact, well-known to scientific gunmen, that musket balls fired into the air descend with sufficient force to penetrate two or four inches of timber, and showers of such balls fired from a Gatling gun (by giving the gun proper elevation) would be as effective as if discharged directly from the gun at the object penetrated. By the use of range-finders and other means, distances can be easily determined, and, as stated, by giving the gun certain degrees of elevation, the balls discharged from it can be made to fall with certainty at the point desired, and as the range of the gun can be maintained while it is being fired, a continuous shower of balls can be discharged in the air and rained down, as it were, on the heads of men behind ordinary breast-works. The foregoing results can be easily attained by the intelligent use of the Gatling gun as now constructed. The lock mechanism of the gun has also been greatly improved. New extractors are now used which never fail to extract the cartridge shells after the same have been fired. These improvements are the invention of Mr. J. G. Accles, who has been for years past in the employ of the Gatling Gun Company."

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at FIVE P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1882. [752]

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"PING-ON,"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1882. [758]

WANTED TO RENT.
FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.
A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE.
IN A HEALTHY SITUATION, with GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE. Full Particulars to be sent to
E. B.
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING—
COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC.

Gems of English Songs—Comprising the latest and best English Songs.
Gems of Waldeufel—26 of his most popular Waltzes and Polkas.
Arthur Sullivan's Vocal Album—7 of his best Songs.
Shower of Pearls—A collection of the most popular Vocal Duets.
Gems of Sacred Song—A choice collection of Sacred Music.
Gems of Strauss—63 Waltzes, 11 Polkas, 6 Mazurkas, 6 Quadrilles, 2 Galops.
Special Hours—A choice selection of Duets for the Violin and Piano.
Household Melodies—A collection of Songs Duets, Choruses, &c.
Gems of the Dance—50 Waltzes and 30 Galops, Polkas, &c. by the best Composers.
Pearls of Melody—A selection of moderately difficult Piano-forte Music.
Cascade of Rubies—A selection of moderately difficult Piano-forte Music.
Evening Pastimes—Choice Duets for the Violin and Piano.
Songs of England—The best of the Old English Songs.
Songs of Scotland—190 Popular Scotch Songs.
Songs of Wales—69 Songs, Welsh and English Words.
Songs of Germany—103 Volkslieder, with German and English Words.
Sunshine of Song—A collection of New Songs, Ballads and Songs with Choruses.
Operatic Pearls—A selection of the most charming Songs, Duets and Trios from the best Operas.
Strauss's Waltz Album—A very handsomely bound collection of his most popular Waltzes.
Chopin's Mazurkas, Valses and Nocturnes—Handsomely bound.
Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, complete—Beautifully bound.
Cavendish Music Books—A series of full Music Size Books 32 pages each, embracing the most popular Standard Vocal and Instrumental Compositions, together with valuable copyright Music by eminent living composers.

MUSIC INSTRUCTORS.

Farmer's Pianoforte Instructor.
Hepny's Royal Tutor for the Piano.
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor.
Metzler's Instructor for the American Organ.
Winner's Methods for the Piano, Cornet, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, and Flute.
Pratten's Flute Tutor.
Czerny's 101 Elementary Exercises for Piano, Books 1 and 2.

KELLY & WALSH have much pleasure in announcing that they receive by every French Mail from all the leading London Music Publishers, the most recent compositions in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Particular pains will be taken to have the earliest arrival of all New Songs and Waltzes immediately on publication.

KELLY & WALSH have on hand by far the Largest Assortment of Music in the East.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1882. [559]

SEE WOO & CO.

TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
No. 87, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, (Two Doors East of K. & O. Co.'s Office).
ARE NOW LANDING, AND HAVE FOR SALE,
ALL KINDS OF AUTUMN AND WINTER ARTICLES—
FRENCH THIN AND THICK TWEEDS.
SCOTCH TWEEDS.
CHRISTY'S MEN'S FELT HATS.
CHRISTY'S BOYS' FELT HATS.
FIELDSON'S MEN'S AND BOYS' FELT HATS.
FOX'S PARAGON UMBRELLAS.
ALL SORTS OF LINEN COLLARS.
COLOURED SILK SCARVES.
WHITE KID GLOVES.
PIERCE LUBIN'S PERFUMES.
R. HENDRIE'S PERFUMES.
JOHN GOSNELL'S PERFUMES, CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, and all Sorts of HAIR BRUSHES.
E. PINAUD'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
DR. PIERRE'S TOOTH WASH.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

These GOODS are all of the Best Description, and at the Lowest Prices.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1882. [746]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

M. G. U. E. D. E. S.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS,
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDARS' HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).
IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES.
EMILE PFANKUCHEN, Manager.
Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPOGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [447]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
BEAconsfield ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.
[475]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEAconsfield ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch. Superior Quality.

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory.

7, BEAconsfield ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of FIVE HUNDRED COPIES

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-

men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [711]

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON OR ABOUT

THE 1ST JANUARY, 1883.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will be published at the Office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries, and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between RUSSIA AND CHINA, BRAZIL AND CHINA, AND

THE KOREAN TREATY, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, will supply the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portion will be taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains will be spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will contain a complete INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; DR. E. J. EITEL'S CHINESE KALENDAR; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong; THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c. A LADIES DIRECTORY, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE

IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, which will deal with almost every branch of sport including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources will make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *volume* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will be printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT OF TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, and will be bound in a fashion unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore

